

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. *LENNOX*, FROM GLASGOW,
LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods, with the exception
of Opium, are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co. at Kowloon, whence
and/or from the Wharves delivery may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, un-
less notice to the contrary be given before
4 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining after the 24th instant will be
subject to rent at the rate of one cent per
package per day.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
the 24th instant, or they will not be re-
cognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 17, 1887. 487

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Glenloch* having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her and the S.S. *Lynette*
from New York, are hereby informed
that their Goods, with the exception of
Opium, are being landed at their risk into
the Godowns of the Underwriter, whence
and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may
be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, un-
less notice to the contrary be given before
2 p.m. To-morrow, the 19th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
22nd instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 14, 1887. 470

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM SOERABAYA, SAMARANG,
BATAVIA, SINGAPORE & SAIGON.

THE Company's S.S. *Borneo*, having
arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Company's West Point
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
22nd instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 16, 1887. 474

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. *FLINTSHIRE*, FROM HAMBURG,
LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods, with the exception
of Opium, are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co. at Kowloon, whence and/or
from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, un-
less notice to the contrary be given before
4 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining after the 23rd instant will be
subject to rent at the rate of one cent per
package per day.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
the 23rd instant, or they will not be re-
cognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 16, 1887. 480

To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
THE Public are hereby warned that
FIELD FIRING will take place in the
neighbourhood of LITTLE HONGKONG
VALLEY on MONDAY, the 21st instant,
between the hours of 2 and 6 p.m.

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1887. 494

THE OHIA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship
Zefiro,
Captain Tabor, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at
5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 18, 1887. 490

STEAM TO NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Steamship
Lombardy
will leave for the above
places on THURSDAY, the 24th March,
at Daylight.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, March 18, 1887. 491

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Steamship
Cathay
will leave for the above
place about 36 hours after arrival with
the next English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, March 18, 1887. 492

To-day's Advertisements.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND
NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
The Co.'s Steamship
General Werder
will leave for the above
places on MONDAY, the 21st instant.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 18, 1887. 496

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
The Co.'s Steamship
Bayern
will leave for the above
place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward
German Mail.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 18, 1887. 495

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

Also
HOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSEAN,
CHROMAN, Captain Ruyter, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY
and SUZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the
20th March, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the 20th March.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until Noon on the 20th March.
Tea, Silk and Valuable for Europe
will be transhipped at Colombo; Gen-
eral Cargo for London will be conveyed
via Bombay without transhipment, arriving
one week later than by the ordinary direct
route via Colombo.

For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
AGENTS, Messrs. RAYNER, with
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
March 18, 1887:—
Zafiro, British steamer, 675, R. M. Talbot,
Manila March 15, General—RUSSELL
& Co.

Falkenberg, German str., 988, W. Dreyer,
Saigon March 13, Rice—MELCHERS & Co.

Kuang Lee, Chinese str., 1,008, Walls,
Shanghai March 15, General—O. M. S. N. Co.

Ningpo, British steamer, from Whampoa.
Lombardy, British steamer, 1,790, G. C. Brookes,
Bombay February 28, and Singa-
pore, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Partridge, British steamer, 254, Staver,
Pahang March 15, and Hoihow 17, General—
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Monoway, American gunboat, from Can-
ton.

Canton, British steamer, 1,110, J. Brom-
ner, Shau hai March 15, General—JAN-
DINE, MATHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES.
March 18:—
Rio Lima, Portuguese gunboat, for Macao.
Tamaya, Portuguese gunboat, for a cruise.
Therion, for Yokohama.

Wonging, for Amoy.
Thalys, for Saigon.
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SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Zafiro* report: Fine
bright weather with moderate sea and wind
until within 150 miles of port; thence
fresh N.E. wind with cloudy weather and
rough sea. On the 15th inst. afternoon,
saw the *Walla Cotta*, in Manila Bay, steer-
ing for anchorage.

Port, and they were also to send a copy of that certificate, by which, after receipt direct to the Customs at the port concerned.

Modifications would have been made on this plan if the general outline had been acceptable to the Hongkong Government. Such a modification, or plan, was submitted in the Colony—now shown to have been exported to places other than China. Another was that the Hukles should be placed under the British flag.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the British Commissioners could not assent to the first proposal, and did not take it into consideration. It is needless to enter into the arguments for and against the Hukle plan, as it appeared to the Hongkong Government to be, even with considerable modifications, of a nature that could not be sanctioned by the Government of this Colony. However, as it was desirable to help the Chinese Government to collect their Opium Revenue if we could do so without any disadvantage to the Colony, Mr. Russell submitted to the Commission certain proposals which he had long had under consideration. These proposals were accepted by the Chinese Government. Subsequent discussion led to no modification, and the Commission arrived at the same conclusion on the table.

The Memorandum of Agreement was transmitted by the Officer Administering the Government to the Imperial Government, to the Viceroy of India, and to Her Majesty's Government at the Home Office. A Confidential Report drawn up by Mr. Russell, by a Confidential Despatch dated 21st January last, the Secretary of State for the Colonies conveyed to the Officer Administering the Government, and the Viceroy of India, and Her Majesty's Government at the Home Office. In this matter, and sanctioned the introduction of the Draft Ordinance prepared by Mr. Russell, by which it is proposed to carry into effect the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement, and communication and to the effect that the equivalent arrangements with the Government of Macao, referred to in condition 1 of that Memorandum, had been concluded.

A telegram recently received from Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, conveys the information that these equivalent arrangements with Macao have been concluded, and that from 1st April next all duties on goods exported by junks from Hongkong and Macao—not those on Opium only, but on all goods—shall be levied at the same rate as that levied on goods exported by junks from the Straits Settlements and the Colonies. The Stations at the entrances to this Harbour and that of Macao will therefore in future be under a Commission, or of the Imperial Government, and of the Hong Kong and Macao Authorities.

The Officer Administering the Government therefore lays on the table, to be read a first time, the Draft Ordinance which will carry out the conditions mentioned in the Memorandum of Agreement, and which will, it is expected, protect and improve the Opium Excise Revenue of the Colony. It is practically the same measure as has been in force in the Straits Settlements for years past, and which has worked so well that Singapore alone has cleared about \$80,000 a month from the Opium Revenue. It is confidently anticipated moreover that when this arrangement has been carried out, all grounds will be removed for the complaints that were so frequent some years ago of the excessive proceedings of the Native Customs Officials at the Stations near Hongkong. The duties to be levied at these Stations will be according to a fixed Tariff instead of an uncertain and variable one, as they have hitherto been alleged to be, and it is provided that in case of any dispute the Governor of Hongkong can deputize an Officer to make enquiry into the matter in conjunction with the Commissioner of the Imperial Customs.

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The Acting Attorney General moved that the Attorney General be authorized to move the resolution, of which I gave notice at the last meeting of the Council. Whereas the circumstances of this Colony do not require the enquiry into the cases of sudden or violent death by a Coroner's Jury, and whereas no advantage is found to arise from such enquiry, be it resolved that it is expedient to introduce an Ordinance abolishing the Office of Coroner and providing for an enquiry into cases of sudden or violent death by a Police Magistrate, and for the holding of inquests by a Police Magistrate with a jury on the bodies of persons who die in jail.

If I were asked, Sir, to state of what use were the proceedings which are now taken before the Coroner's Jury in cases of sudden or violent death, I should be rather embarrassed to answer the question, because the evidence taken before a Coroner's Jury is proof of the commission of a crime and strong suspicions are entertained against some one and that person is arrested, and the enquiry is taken before the Police Magistrate, the evidence is taken before the Police Magistrate, and even the proceedings before the Police Magistrate can go on before any verdict is given by the Coroner's Jury, and the evidence taken by the Coroner's Jury is of no use to the Government, and it is provided that in case of any dispute the Governor of Hongkong can deputize an Officer to make enquiry into the matter in conjunction with the Commissioner of the Imperial Customs.

MEMORANDUM of the basis of Agreement arrived at after discussion between Mr. James Russell, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Sir Robert Hart, G.O.M.G., Inspector-General of Customs, and Shao Tse Tai, Joint Commission, Her Majesty's Consul at Tientsin, in pursuance of Article 3 of Section III of the Agreement between Great Britain and China, signed at Chefoo on the 19th September, 1876, and of Section 9 of the Additional Article to the said Agreement, signed at London on the 15th July, 1885.

Mr. Russell and Mr. Hart, the Government of Hongkong shall submit to the Legislative Council an Ordinance for the regulation of the trade of the Colony in Raw Opium subject to conditions hereinafter set forth and providing—

1. For the control of the import and export of Opium in quantities less than one chest.
2. For rendering illegal the possession of Raw Opium, its custody or control in quantities less than one chest except by the Opium Farmer.
3. That all Opium arriving in the Colony be reported to the Harbour Master, and that no Opium shall be transhipped, landed, stored or moved from one store to another, or re-exported without a permit from the Harbour Master, and notices to the Opium Farmer.
4. For the keeping by Importers, Exporters, and Godown Owners in such form as the Governor may require, books showing the movement of Opium.
5. For taking stock of quantities in the stores, and search for deficiencies by the Opium Farmer, and for furnishing to the Harbour Master returns of stocks.
6. For amendment of Harbour Regulations, as to the night clearance of junks.

The conditions on which it is agreed to submit the Ordinance are—

1. That China arranges with Macao for the adoption of equivalent measures.
2. That the Hongkong Government shall be entitled to repeat the Ordinance if it be found

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr. Justice Russell, Puisne Judge.)
Friday, March 18.

H. B. DEAR v. HON. J. BELL-IRVING AND ANOTHER, \$400.—*Contract.*

His Lordship delivered the following judgment in the case this morning—

The plaintiff claims payment of \$440.13 due for 18 months, for salary earned and for the month of February 1887. The plaintiff engaged himself in London in January 1883 as Insurance clerk or in any other capacity in which he might be required by the defendant's firm in China or Japan for a period of three years. The salary to be paid from date of arrival and to be paid at the rate of £700 per annum, for the first two years, and £800 for the third year. The salary was to be paid quarterly.

By the 6th clause of the agreement it was stipulated that if the defendant's firm wished to retain the plaintiff's services they could do so for any term not exceeding two years at the rate of £850 per annum. The firm was to give notice and specify the extended term for which they desired such extended service.

The plaintiff's contract was for three years, and expired on the 25th March, 1886, and no notice had been given of any extended term, and no new arrangement was made varying the amount of salary which had been set out in the 6th clause of the written agreement.

It is contended by the plaintiff that the defendant's firm was to continue at the advanced salary. If the defendant intended to insist on plaintiff remaining on, they should have given notice, and failing to do so the contract was at an end at the plaintiff's option. But his Lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff was to remain, and he did so without asking better terms. On the 25th November the plaintiff learned from Mr. Bell-IRVING—who is a director of the Union Insurance Company—that that Company intended appointing a special agent at Hongkong. The plaintiff thought the appointment would suit him, and next day he begged Mr. Bell-IRVING's support to an application which he intended to make for the post, and Mr. Bell-IRVING promised to consider the application.

On the 1st December Mr. Bell-IRVING wrote a note to the effect that the appointment of a special agent might depend on the outcome of some Conference going on in London, but that he did not see his way in any case to his leaving the Canton and going to the Union Insurance Co. as his special agent at Melbourne, and that probably if the Union sent a man the Canton would send one, and that Mr. Dear would likely get the billet. The plaintiff said in the meantime made a verbal application to the Union, but on getting the answer referred to above, at once withdrew it, and begged that no action would be taken by him contrary to the wishes of Mr. Bell-IRVING, and that he would be guided by his decision. On the 7th December, however, three days after Mr. Bell-IRVING left the Colony, he applied for the Melbourne Union Agency in writing, and got the appointment on the 10th December. No intimation of the application had been made to Mr. Dear, who was in charge of the firm's business. But on the 10th the plaintiff addressed the firm, saying he had been appointed and would terminate his service with the firm on the 28th February. He says that he had brought the matter before Mr. Bell-IRVING, who did not wish him to leave, but after careful thought his own interests led him to be guided by his own feelings. Mr. Dear replied next day that he was surprised to learn of the plaintiff's acceptance of an engagement from the Union Insurance Co., and stated that he thought plaintiff was under a misconception as to his position with Jardine, Matheson & Co. In the absence of Mr. Bell-IRVING for a short time he said to him on his own behalf that the firm agreed to release him. On the 1st January Mr. Dear seems to have drawn his mind's eye in advance as usual. Mr. Bell-IRVING returned about the middle of the month, and on the 22nd a letter was sent by the firm to the plaintiff in which it was stated that he was to remain with the firm for two years, and finally 'your connection with us cannot close before 25th March.' The plaintiff replied to that on the 25th January, stating that his agreement ended on the 25th March 1886, and that notice should have been given him of the Union Insurance Co., but that he had no such notice. He then attempts to justify his action on the 10th December on the ground that he had been misinformed about the Union Agency at Melbourne, and argues that he is not morally bound for two years because Mr. Bell-IRVING engaged him to be an insurance clerk under Mr. Alford, a much less onerous position than that which he was called upon to fill within 3 weeks of his arrival. He reiterates his intention not to serve beyond the 28th February. On the 1st February the plaintiff sent in his draft for February salary, as usual. It was returned with an endorsement 'not yet due.' He naturally thought that this meant 'until the end of the month when you have done your work,' and he continued and was allowed to continue till the end of the month under the belief that he would be paid when the month was up. At the end of the month he sent in his draft. It was returned to him with a message that the plaintiff was to remain with the firm for two years, and that he was to continue in employment, drawing the increased salary and payable monthly. I am therefore of opinion that the hiring is what is called a general one, and is under the circumstances of the case and by a rule of law yearly hiring, the salary to be paid monthly. The payments were so made up to February. Fairman v. Oakford was relied on to show that the hiring was monthly and therefore determinable at a month's notice. That case, however, was upon the fact that the plaintiff had been previously in defendant's employ when the hiring was a monthly one, and the jury found that the new hiring was the same as the former. It is contended that if the hiring was a yearly one the notice given was reasonable, and the same case is relied on, and also *Creed v. Wright*, 1 C.P.D. is cited as showing that a general hiring may be ended by a reasonable notice. *Brookman v. The Surrey and Kent Canal Co.* was a case where plaintiff was employed at a salary of £250 a year. He was dismissed with 3 months' notice, but the Court held that the general rule is that when the hiring is a yearly one it cannot be put an end to before the end of the year unless there is a custom as to notice.

There was no evidence of custom and the plaintiff recovered. There is no custom here as to notice, and I am of opinion that the contract could not be legally put an end to by notice on the part of either. Suppose the defendant had wrongfully dismissed Mr. Dear and handed him a month's pay—or dismissed him with 3 months' notice,—it is likely that a jury would have thought such notice or pay sufficient in an action for wrongful dismissal. It seems to me clear that they would have considered Mr. Dear was engaged for a year if not for two with a salary to be paid monthly. The fact of his getting his salary monthly would not be a bar to his getting probably 6 months' damages. In the original contract he was engaged for 3 years. As each quarter fell due he had a notice of action for a quarter's salary, and under the new contract it seems to me he would have had a notice of action at the end of each month. As the plaintiff would have had his remedy by action for wrongful dismissal, so the defendant might have had a co-extensive and common-sense remedy against the plaintiff for his breach of contract. In the original contract they provided against his breach by a penalty. Here they had no remedy unless instant dismissal or an action. *Huttman v. Bullinois* 2 C. and P. is the only case which has been referred to, at all resembling the present one, and yet it is clearly distinguishable. The case was like *Huttman v. Bullinois* in cases under special contracts of notice and forfeiture. In *Huttman v. Bullinois* plaintiff suddenly left his employer without any notice. He was a clerk to be paid £100 per year. He had served 7 months, and had been paid apparently at intervals up to 9th November, it does not appear how, and he left on 31st January without asking for pay or giving notice. He subsequently applied for £10, the amount of his claim for services rendered; it was refused. He brought in action. *Abbott, C. J.*, commented on two grounds—1st, that the hiring was yearly and he had not fulfilled his engagement; and 2nd, that he had threatened his master, but the case was decided against the plaintiff. The plaintiff's decision is clearly distinguishable from the present case, for he had given notice, and pointed out to the plaintiff's counsel that an action would lie against the plaintiff for breach of contract. That was admitted, and, on the suggestion of the judge, the defendant paid the £10, no costs on either side, and defendant undertook not to take action against the plaintiff. From the report of this case it would seem that the judge in the first instance did not remember that there had been payments made from time to time to him of salary. In the present case instead of dismissing him or treating his engagement as at an end, the Union Insurance Company as a breach of contract the defendant on the 1st February told the plaintiff that the month's pay was not yet due, and accepting his services for their own convenience allowed him to go on with his work. Was there not then an implied promise to the effect that when he had earned his month's pay he would get it? I think there was, and that the plaintiff was entitled to his month's salary. He might have been told 'your contract does not expire till 25th March, and if you remain till then you will get paid, but if you don't an action will be brought against you for the breach.' But he was not so told, and the reasonable inference for him to draw was that he would get his month's pay at the end of the month. In *Savile v. Ridley*, 28 L.J. N.S. 411, a case not cited at the hearing, the plaintiff entered into the service of defendant at a salary of £350 a year to be paid monthly. Notice was to be given on either side of 2 months to terminate the contract. During the first month the employee came to the conclusion that the plaintiff was not competent for the work he undertook, and gave him the two months' notice, but did not dismiss him for incompetency. In the 2nd month he got further evidence of incompetency and discharged him at once. The plaintiff sued for the month's wages and recovered. His counsel asked for the two months' wages and defendant justified his dismissal on the ground of incompetency, and the County Court Judge dismissed the second action. The case was appealed, and the County Court Judge's decision was upheld, and Justice Blackburn said 'our opinion is not asked upon the Judge's first decision, but I am inclined to think he was right there, the salary being paid monthly.' Taylor v. Laird and Boulton v. Thompson also show that a cause of action occurs monthly, although in the latter case doubt was raised whether the action would be till the end of the voyage owing to a special agreement. I prefer to decide this case on the ground that although the plaintiff might have been dismissed, the defendant's conduct in working for the month of February, apparently to suit their own convenience (and undoubtedly it may have been very inconvenient to lose his services) and upon the understanding, at all events on his part, that he would be paid at the end of the month. Nevertheless he left on the 1st of March without any warning. I am of opinion he should have recovered his February salary. With reference to Mr. Dear's action in going back upon his letter of the 1st December, I don't think the reason is satisfactory. If he had been misled by Mr. Kerrick he could have given up at the end of three years, but he went on without remark; and Mr. Bell-IRVING had told him that he could not let him go to the Union Insurance Company. When he says that he only remained to better his position, and that he did not think anything about whether the firm was under the belief that they had his services for two years, he must have forgotten his conversation with Mr. MacLennan when he said that although he was morally bound for two years, yet he was not legally, and the question of pay was a great deal to him. He was legally bound for one year with a right to get paid monthly, and he was, and is, perhaps liable to an action for his breach of contract. I decide in favour of the plaintiff's claim, but without costs.

At the trial, Mr. Caldwell, of Messrs. Goldwell and Wilkinson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dawson, of Messrs. Watson and Duncan, for the defendants.

Peking.

The Wosung Bar has been engaged the attention of the foreign Ministers of late, and they have indicated the Tung-yi Yamen to send renewed instructions to the Viceroy of Nanking to take the question of dredging the bar seriously in hand and to report on the condition of the dredging machine, and to see to it that the necessary arrangements for the dredging of the bar are made.

The views expressed by the Marquis T'eng since he was appointed what may be called 'Master of the Mint' are understood to be of a conservative character. He is a devoted adherent to the ancient native method of casting the copper coinage, or if foreign machinery must be used, that it shall be kept at a distance from the capital. There is no doubt that in adopting this attitude the Marquis follows the course which is best for himself.

The Marquis T'eng has soiled down not without dignity into his most useful position.

tion at the Taungli Yamen. That he is yet a power there it would be premature to say, but at any rate the beard has in him a means of obtaining information they never before possessed, and that alone must give him influence. His sociable disposition leads the Marquis to frequent the foreign Legations, where he talks freely but says nothing, and is very receptive of what the Ministers tell him. It cannot be but that in course of time the Yamen will amass a fund of knowledge gleaned over the champagne froth and under the fumes of the friendly cigar; and if they have the means of sifting and digesting the store they will render themselves thereby better fitted for transacting foreign business than they have ever been.

On Friday, Feb. 18th, the ladies graced the bowling alley with their presence, and played a match commencing at 3.30. We had two games, each side winning once. Mrs. Palm made the brilliant score of 72, which has only been beaten once before, when Mrs. Rookhill made 86. Tea was provided in the alley under the superintendence of Mrs. Bullinois. Since this we have had the pleasure of another visit, when Lady Wallham kindly superintended the tea. Two games were played, one side winning both. Good scores were made by Lady Wallham, Mrs. Spimney, Mrs. Jordan, and Miss Dowdy. Great praise is due to Mr. Womer for the splendid way in which the whole thing was carried out. We hope that this is not the last time the ladies will favour us.—*Chinese Times*, 26th Feb.

Intimations.

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NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, ANTERWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA & BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON, AND PASSENGERS AND CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON MONDAY, the 21st day of March, 1887, at Noon, the Company's S.S. *BRUNNEN*, Capt. SCHROEDER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this port as above.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m. on the 20th March. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The *Star* has been accommodated and carrying Doctor and Stewards.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 21, 1887. 321

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, MARSHALL ISLANDS, AND LA PLATA; ALSO LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd March, 1887, at Noon, the Company's S.S. *OXUS*, Commandant LEQUEUR, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m. on the 21st March, 1887. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, March 10, 1887. 443

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF SYDNEY* will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 26th Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlanta and inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Return Passengers—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25% from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 6 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Common Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, March 9, 1887. 440

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKEING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship *OCEANIC* will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

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Return Passengers—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25% from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Common Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, February 26, 1887. 366

Insurances.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Goods at 1% per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. 938

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to issue against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The Third, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

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24% Discount.

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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 496

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour C.

Shipping or mid-way between each shore are marked D., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf. 3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section. 7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings. 8. From Blue Buildings to East Point. 9. From East Point to North Point. 10. From North Point to Kowloon Wharf. 11. Jardine's Wharf.

Vessel's Name. Captain. Flag and Rig. Tons. Date of Arrival. Consignees of Agents. Destination. Remarks.

Steamers. Ashington. 4 h. Reynolds. Brit. str. 800. Mar. 17. Siemens & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Bonglo. 3 h. Farquhar. Brit. str. 1128. Mar. 17. 2 Gibb, Livingston & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Lombardy. 2 h. Brookes. Brit. str. 1276. Mar. 18. P. & O. S. N. Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Boravia. 3 h. Pizzarello. Italian str. 1339. Mar. 18. 12 Charlton & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Borneo. 3 h. Wilkens. Dutch str. 1444. Mar. 18. 12 Jardine, Matheson & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Ootterthun. 5 h. Clarke. Brit. str. 1406. Mar. 18. 12 Russell & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

China. 3 h. Udderup. Ger. str. 648. Mar. 18. 12 Melchers & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

China. 3 h. Haye. Ger. str. 1093. Mar. 18. 12 Siemens & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Chi Yuen. 3 h. Lunt. Chi. str. 1121. Mar. 18. 12 M. S. N. Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

City of Sydney. 3 h. Fyfe. Amer. str. 3018. Mar. 18. 12 M. S. N. Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Chrysomel. 3 h. Gulland. Brit. str. 1566. Mar. 18. 12 Russell & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Cruiser. 3 h. Burgoyne. Brit. str. 648. Nov. 13. Butterfield & Swire. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Danish Monarch. 3 h. Oostman. Ger. str. 965. Mar. 18. 12 Siemens & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Decima. 3 h. Martinez. Span. str. 482. Feb. 24. 12 Charlton & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Don Juan. 3 h. Fyfe. Amer. str. 470. Mar. 18. 12 M. S. N. Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Falkenberg. 3 h. Sorenson. Ger. str. 759. Mar. 18. 12 Jardine, Matheson & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Fero. 3 h. Dancaester. Ger. str. 1017. Mar. 18. 12 Jardine, Matheson & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Flintshire. 3 h. Wyllie. Brit. str. 609. Mar. 18. 12 Douglas Steamship Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

General Warden. 3 h. Schuetmann. Ger. str. 1250. Mar. 18. 12 Melchers & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Galio. 3 h. Sorenson. Ger. str. 2500. Mar. 18. 12 Melchers & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Iduna. 3 h. Blomke. Ger. str. 297. Mar. 18. 12 Russell & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Iduna. 3 h. Blomke. Ger. str. 297. Mar. 18. 12 Russell & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Jama Watt. 3 h. Petrie. Brit. str. 1024. Mar. 18. 12 Russell & Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Kwang Lee. 3 h. Willis. Chi. str. 1508. Mar. 18. 12 M. S. N. Co. Yokohama & Kobe. 23rd inst. To-morrow. To-day.

Lee Sang. 3 h. Sawyer. Brit. str. 1000. Mar. 18. 12 Jard